

setting new records in every event. Name suggested by G. V. Williams, who made the identifications involving this object.

(6802) Černovice = 1995 UQ₂

Discovered 1995 Oct. 24 by M. Tichý at Kletř.

Named for the small town where the discoverer lived in his youth. Founded in the fourteenth century, Černovice is situated amid the pleasant landscape of the Czech-Moravian Highlands in southern Bohemia. Name dedicated to the parents of the discoverer.

(6807) Brünnow = 6568 P-L

Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld on Palomar Schmidt plates taken by T. Gehrels.

Named in memory of Franz Friedrich Ernst Brünnow (1821–1891), who started his scientific career in Berlin. He continued as the director of the observatory at Bilk, near Düsseldorf, but in 1851 returned to Berlin to become the first assistant at the observatory. He worked on comets and minor planets and published a textbook on spherical astronomy. He later moved to the United States to take up the post of director of the new observatory at Ann Arbor. In 1865 he was appointed Royal Astronomer for Ireland. In that capacity he published in two parts his astronomical observations and researches made at Dunsink. Name suggested by L. D. Schmadel and J. Schubart, citation prepared by J. Schubart.

(6808) Plantin = 1932 CP

Discovered 1932 Feb. 5 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg.

Named in memory of Christophe Plantin (c. 1520–1589), printer and founder of an important printing house in Antwerp. As a youth he learned the profession of bookbinder. In 1549 he settled in Antwerp and printed his first book there in 1555. Throughout the ensuing years he established himself as a printer of great fame. His “*Officina Plantiniana*” published the works of contemporary scientists (among others Dodoens, Mercator, Stevin and Vesalius) and also many religious works. At the height of his career he had sixteen presses running, producing publications of exceptional quality. His greatest venture was the *Biblia Regia*. The “*Officina*” was sold in 1876 to the city of Antwerp and is now one of its most important museums. Name proposed and citation written by E. Goffin.

(6860) Sims = 1991 CS₁

Discovered 1991 Feb. 11 by S. Otomo and O. Muramatsu at Kiyosato.

Named in honor of Alan Sims (1920–1995), a naval officer who moved to Dublin in 1953 and became chairman of the Dublin Astronomy Association. On his retirement in 1983 he moved to Bath, where he took an active part in the William Herschel Society, serving first as secretary and later as vice chairman. He was also editor of the society’s bulletin. Historians and librarians around the world corresponded with him, as he answered queries about the Herschels. Named by the discoverers following suggestions by F. Ring and S. Kimura.

(6981) Chirman = 1993 TK₂

Discovered 1993 Oct. 15 at Bassano Bresciano.

Named for the Surgical Department of the hospital in the Italian village of Manerbio, located a few kilometers from the Bassano Observatory. The name, a contraction of *Chirurgia* (Surgery) and the name of the village, is presented in honor of the doctors, nurses and all the personnel of the hospital for the competence, absorption and passion they devote to the care of patients.

(6997) Laomedon = 3104 T-3

Discovered 1977 Oct. 16 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld on Palomar Schmidt plates taken by T. Gehrels.

Named for Laomedon, king of Troy and father of Priam and Tithonus.

(6998) Tithonus = 3108 T-3

Discovered 1977 Oct. 16 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld on Palomar Schmidt plates taken by T. Gehrels.

Named for Tithonus, son of Laomedon and brother of Priam, kings of Troy.

(7009) Hume = 1987 QU₁

Discovered 1987 Aug. 21 by E.W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.

Named in memory of the famous British philosopher David Hume (1711–1776). He started to study law but found it distasteful. In 1744 he became a candidate for the chair of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, but he was not successful, since his opponents found evidence for heresy and even atheism in his *Treatise of Human Nature*. In 1761 the Vatican put his writings on the *Index*. Hume regarded himself chiefly as a moralist: “It is our nature to find certain human qualities intrinsically good. However, we can not explain this, since any attempt would take us into the vacuum of metaphysics.”

(7043) Godart = 1934 RB

Discovered 1934 Sept. 2 by E. Delporte at Uccle.

Named in honor of Odon Godart (1913–1996), Belgian mathematician who published distinguished papers on cosmic rays, theoretical and applied meteorology and cosmology. He was a professor at the Catholic University of Louvain and worked in the team of Georges Lemaître. His main contribution was the introduction of isobaric coordinates in meteorology (1942), and this generated new developments in applied meteorology. He served as president of the Belgian Society for Astronomy, Meteorology and Physics of the Earth. Proposal made and citation provided by P. Pâquet.

(7054) Brehm = 1989 GL₈

Discovered 1989 Apr. 6 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg.

Named in memory of the two Thuringian naturalists Christian Ludwig Brehm (1787–1864) and Alfred Edmund Brehm (1829–1884), father and son. Ludwig Brehm was a renowned ornithologist who gathered a unique scientific collection of 15 000 bird skins and was the author of several ornithological books. Alfred Brehm, a zoologist, went on several expeditions across Europe and to Siberia and North Africa, as a result of which he published the famous *Brehms Tierleben* (1863–1870), which has been translated into many languages. Both father and son were buried in the village of Renthendorf, near Jena, where Ludwig was parson for more than 50 years and Alfred was born and died.

EPHEMERIDES

1991 BB		$a, e, i = 1.19, 0.27, 38$				Elements MPC 27325		
Date	TT	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	Δ	r	ϵ	ϕ	V
1996 08 25		13 19.18	−21 17.3	0.850	0.872	55.1	71.8	17.9
1996 09 04		14 20.36	−18 00.0	0.829	0.891	57.0	71.7	17.9
1996 09 14		15 17.10	−13 14.8	0.834	0.919	59.0	69.9	17.9
1996 09 24		16 07.31	−07 53.2	0.862	0.953	60.9	66.9	17.9
1996 10 04		16 51.15	−02 37.2	0.906	0.992	62.5	63.4	18.0
1996 10 14		17 30.00	+02 11.6	0.960	1.035	63.8	59.9	18.1
1996 10 24		18 05.41	+06 27.6	1.017	1.079	64.8	56.6	18.2